

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

The Union Ticket—New-York.

For President... ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
Vice-President... ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
Governor... RICHARD B. HUNTER, of New-York.
Lieutenant-Governor... THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Connecticut.
Comptroller... FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, of Erie.
Inspector of State Prisons... DAVID P. FORREST, of Schenectady.

For Electors of President and Vice-President
At Large... HORACE GREELLY, PRESTON KING
District Electors.

1. OTHMAN BOWEN, 2. ALONZO W. MORGAN,
3. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN, 4. RICHARD H. HUNTER,
5. GEORGE RICARDI, 6. ALLEN C. CHURCHILL,
7. ABRAHAM DITTMER, 8. EDWARD H. HANLEY,
9. WILLIAM H. MCINTOSH, 10. JOHN CLARK,
11. THOMAS H. ASTEN, 12. JOHN J. ANON,
13. JACOB T. SMITH, 14. THOMAS K. RYAN,
15. GEORGE J. BROWN, 16. GEORGE W. BRADFORD,
17. J. H. W. WILSON, 18. JOHN E. SHELLEY,
19. ALEXANDER DAVISON, 20. JUDITHAN DEWITT,
21. JAMES W. TAYLOR, 22. MITCHELL H. WEAVER,
23. CHARLES L. FRANK, 24. JAMES ALLEN,
25. THOMAS HALL, 26. JOHN W. STEPHENS,
27. JOHN TWYDLE, 28. WILLIAM BUSTON,
29. CORNELIUS L. ALLEN, 30. JOSEPH CANNON,
31. JOHN P. DARLING.

THE TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase in expenses attending the publication of THE TRIBUNE, occasioned by the employment of numerous army correspondents and other liberal expenditures, as well as by the advance in the price of paper and other materials, we have resolved, for the present at least, not to increase the subscription price of either our Weekly or Semi-Weekly papers, but to continue to furnish them at \$2 and \$3, respectively, per annum; being the same prices which were established more than twenty years ago, when the cost was only about one-third of what it is at the present time. Our Terms will be found below, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that these Terms will be strictly and literally adhered to, and that no other abatements or discounts than those mentioned will be allowed in any case whatever.

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do do one copy, three months..... 3 00

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and remitting us \$50 for ten copies of the Weekly, will be entitled to one copy gratis. For \$20 for twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$40 for forty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$60 for sixty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$80 for eighty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$100 for one hundred copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$120 for one hundred and twenty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$140 for one hundred and forty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$160 for one hundred and sixty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$180 for one hundred and eighty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$200 for two hundred copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$220 for two hundred and twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$240 for two hundred and forty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$260 for two hundred and sixty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$280 for two hundred and eighty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$300 for three hundred copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$320 for three hundred and twenty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$340 for three hundred and forty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$360 for three hundred and sixty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$380 for three hundred and eighty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$400 for four hundred copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$420 for four hundred and twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$440 for four hundred and forty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$460 for four hundred and sixty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$480 for four hundred and eighty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$500 for five hundred copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$520 for five hundred and twenty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$540 for five hundred and forty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$560 for five hundred and sixty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$580 for five hundred and eighty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$600 for six hundred copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$620 for six hundred and twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$640 for six hundred and forty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$660 for six hundred and sixty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$680 for six hundred and eighty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$700 for seven hundred copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$720 for seven hundred and twenty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$740 for seven hundred and forty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$760 for seven hundred and sixty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$780 for seven hundred and eighty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$800 for eight hundred copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$820 for eight hundred and twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$840 for eight hundred and forty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$860 for eight hundred and sixty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$880 for eight hundred and eighty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$900 for nine hundred copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$920 for nine hundred and twenty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$940 for nine hundred and forty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$960 for nine hundred and sixty copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis. For \$980 for nine hundred and eighty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis. For \$1000 for one thousand copies, one copy of the Weekly gratis.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

To Correspondents.
We notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and the necessity for publication, as a guarantee for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tribune," New-York. We cannot undertake to return elected Communications.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. BEAUREGARD took command of HOOD'S Army on the 17th inst., and at once issued an order asking the confidence of the men who were now in his camp, calling upon the women of the country to lend their cooperation to inspire confidence and dispel gloom; telling his army that SHERMAN must be driven from Atlanta, and calling upon men not now in the army to come forward, for soldiers absent to come forward, and for all who are unable to do military service to drive in those who are able. He promises an amnesty to all deserters who report within 30 days. He of course has a fling at the brutal foe, and calls upon God to help BEAUREGARD in establishing the Man-Stealers' Confederacy. Finally he says "I come to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause and peace to our country."

The Navy Department has received information of the capture by the U. S. steamer ECHO of the blockade-runner HOPE. She was built in England for FRATER, TREHOLM & Co., by the celebrated ship-builders JOHN QUINN & Co. She is a paddle-wheel steel steamer, 280 feet in length, 30 feet beam, has five water-tight compartments and draws 11 feet of water. She is a powerful steamer, and is reported to be one of the best and most costly vessels built for blockade-running. She flew the Rebel flag at Cork. On board is a valuable assorted cargo.

The Army and Navy Gazette this week publishes a very lengthy report of Gen. SULLY of his North-west Indian campaign. He says he is perfectly satisfied of the impracticability of a road for emigrants over the route. He reports that all the country in the vicinity of Little Missouri River is broken and forms excellent protection in every part for small bodies of Indians to torment an emigrant train, and there is certainly no safety in traveling over it until the Indians are exterminated. The Santee on the Mouse River are almost starving, and want to give themselves up.

Capt. WM. McNALLY and Sergt. JAMES SULLIVAN, both of the 77th Regt., N. Y. National Guard, Army of the Potomac, have been dishonorably dismissed from the United States service, and will be incarcerated in the Albany penitentiary. Capt. McNALLY was found guilty of swindling recruits, by selling them whisky at exorbitant rates, and SULLIVAN was proven to have forcibly robbed two recruits of large sums of money.

We learn from Richmond papers that at a conference of Rebel State Governors the absolute necessity for more men was conceded, and they agreed to urge the Confederate authorities to conscript every man engaged in the various departments whose place can be supplied by disabled officers, soldiers, senior reserve or negroes. They also favor the use of negroes in the army. They feel the tightening of the ananconda.

The trial of HAMILTON, EASTON & Co., of Baltimore, charged with selling goods to blockade-runners, was commenced yesterday. PARSON WOODMAN was the principal witness for the Government. The evidence was pretty much the same as that against JOHNSON & SUTROS. After his testimony the trial was postponed until Friday to enable the defense to procure their witnesses.

Admiral Porter (says a Washington telegram) has all his arrangements nearly completed for the attack upon the fortifications at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and it is stated by persons who have recently arrived from the James River, will proceed to the place of rendezvous in a few days.

Correspondents are busy with rumors about Grant, to the effect that he has recently received large reinforcements, and is about to make an important move. There is nothing certain, however, in the matter.

There is a report, by way of New-Orleans, that the Rebels are already removing their archives,

and valuable government property from Richmond to Lynchburg.

Gen. WOOL arrived in Washington yesterday on business, and had an interview with the President. It is stated he is to have an important departmental command.

The British prize steamer Nando, captured Oct. 24, by the U. S. Steamer Port Jackson, arrived at Boston, yesterday. She is a side wheeler of 620 tons, and has 500 barrels of cotton on board.

Rebel cavalry are conscripting negroes on Mississippi plantations outside of our lines, and driving them into the Rebel army.

It is rumored that MOSBY'S guerrillas made a raid upon Martinsburg, Virginia, on Tuesday night, capturing Gen. DUFFLE and his staff. A later report contradicts this story.

One thousand Rebel prisoners from Atlanta, arrived at Chattanooga on Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is now believed that JOHN L. DAWSON, Democratic member and candidate in the XXII. Pennsylvania District, has been defeated by the soldiers vote. The Pittsburgh Commercial says: "In the XXII. District, Wm. H. KOONLA, Union, has been elected over A. H. COVINO by 10 majority. The soldiers' vote was as follows: KOONLA, 1,055; COVINO, 385—Union majority, 671, being 10 majority over COVINO's home majority. Other returns will increase this majority. In the Bedford judicial district, Hon. ALEX. KINO, Union, has been elected Judge over Judge KIMMEL, Democrat, by a majority of eighty over the home vote." The same paper further says: "We learn from Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, who arrived this (Tuesday) morning from Harrisburg, that the Union majority at noon on Monday footed up between eleven and twelve thousand. In the XXII. Senatorial district, Louis W. HALL, and KIRK HANNA, Union, have been elected by some two hundred majority to the State Senate. The Senate will, therefore, stand nineteen Union to fourteen Democrat. The House will stand sixty Union to forty Democrat."

Extensive preparations are being made in Brooklyn for the Union Torchlight Procession which is to take place on Friday evening next. Mr. JOSEPH REVE has been designated as Grand Marshal, and Col. W. C. BORN as Special Aid. There will be three divisions, embracing all the Ward Clubs in the Western District. The column will start from the corner of Myrtle and Clinton-ave., at 8 o'clock, and march through the principal streets and avenues till the line reaches the City Hall, where the Clubs will be dismissed. A salute is to be fired from Fort Green in the early part of the evening.

We see it stated in Western papers that Congressmen's VOUCHERS' election is to be contested on the returns from Sullivan Precinct. It has been ascertained, by taking the affidavits of Union men who voted, that not one-half of the Union votes were counted by the Democratic judges. In some other Precincts in the District, similar frauds were perpetrated. In some instances the judges took the ballot-boxes home with them at night, overhauled them at their leisure, and returned to the place of voting the next day to count out the ballots.

WENDELL PHILLIPS lectured last evening at Cooper Institute to a large audience, on "The Presidential Election." He was rather severe on the Administration, but allowed the disapprobation with which his structures were received by allowing that Mr. LINCOLN is the only candidate in the field, and defining himself in favor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the character which the people must compel him to assume in the event of his reelection.

We gave yesterday an Associated Press dispatch from Harrisburg, giving a small Democratic majority on the Home Vote of Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Press, on the contrary, makes out nearly 400 Union majority. It is pretty certain that no one will consider the matter settled until the certificates of the return judges are all in. The Judges meet on Friday to count the soldiers' votes.

The Special Committee on the Mayor's charges against the City Inspector met yesterday, but did not get fairly to work. The City Inspector publishes a letter, in which he charges that the Mayor has constantly persecuted him, and administers a very indignant rebuke to His Honor. The Committee will meet again on Saturday.

A Washington dispatch of Wednesday says: "It is stated here, on what is understood as good authority, that there is no immediate prospect of a resumption of hostilities in the Shenandoah, unless the Rebels should reorganize their, at present, demoralized forces and make another desperate attempt to regain possession of the key to the Valley."

The American ship Expounder of Boston, 144 days from Alaska, bound to Falmouth, England, for a cargo of rice, arrived off Falmouth, on the 24th of August. For 70 days the crew had been constantly at the pumps. For three weeks they had been on an allowance of fresh water, and dependent upon having showers for a supply.

MARTIN W. FEELEY, a member of the Common Council of Pittsburgh, Pa., was a few nights since, while sleeping at the house of an acquaintance named PATRICK COLEMAN, 149 Leonard-st., robbed by him and PATRICK COLEMAN, of \$4,500. Yesterday they were arrested and committed by Justice DOWLING. None of the missing money was recovered.

ROBERT GRISLINGTON, tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions on the charge of killing THOMAS MCGRAITH in a fight by stabbing on the evening of the 25th of July last, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Twenty-five thousand tons of Stanton coal were sold at auction yesterday by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroads, at an average of fifty cents higher on the ton than was obtained in September, but considerably lower than the August prices.

The floating hospital ship Florence Nightingale, at anchor during the Summer in the lower quarantine, has been brought up to the Erie basin, Brooklyn, the season being sufficiently advanced to render her further presence there unnecessary.

Several depositions have been taken at St. Johns, relative to the recent Vermont Bank Robbery. The prisoners have all been easily identified, and if they are committed, the trial will probably be transferred to Montreal.

Judge SHIPMAN, in his charge to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, confined his remarks entirely to the ordinary offences likely to come before the Court, such as counterfeiting, embezzlement of letters, crimes at sea, &c.

The American Bible Union held its fifteenth anniversary yesterday in this city. The receipts of the year have been \$20,188; expenses, \$21,348. The Rev. THOMAS ARMISTEAD was re-elected President, and a number of new managers were chosen.

Yesterday morning JOHN GLENN, residing at No. 36 Monroe-st., while engaged in a quarrel, near his residence, with PATRICK RILEY, was dangerously stabbed in the left side by the latter. RILEY made his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

A mass meeting was held last night, at the headquarters of the Union General Committee, No. 654 Broadway, Mr. A. C. ELLIS in the chair. Judge BUSTON, RUFUS ANDREWS and WALPOLE HUTCHINS were the speakers.

The last Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the income of the Government from Internal taxes is about \$16,000,000 a month, or nearly \$200,000,000 a year.

Ex-Mayor ORDWAY yesterday managed to get Mr. MARSH'S testimony that S. L. M. BARLOW is the owner of one-eighth of the stock of The New-York World.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported to the Treasury Department on Monday and Tuesday, amounted to \$677,700.

A large number of the prisoners captured by

Gen. SHERIDAN have been sent to the camp at Elmira. Gold has been more active, opening at 213½, falling to 212½, selling at 213½, and closing at 214 at 3 p. m. The shipments of Gold to-day have been \$153,245. Stocks are strong, with a moderate business. There is no disposition to operate for an advance by speculators; pending the Presidential election. At the Second Board the firmness in gold gave more firmness to stocks, and better prices were had for most shares. Late in the afternoon stocks were all strong, and in many cases higher. Gold closed at 217½, and was firm.

West Virginia votes to-day for State and County officers, and Congressmen. There is no general opposition to the Union tickets.

The Union citizens of the VIII. Assembly District held a ratification meeting tonight in Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth-ave., and will be addressed by Messrs. GARRISON and KING, and Col. DUGAN and FAIRMAN.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and Major JAMES HAGERTY will address a meeting at Newtown village, this evening. Queens County was never so thoroughly canvassed as during this campaign, and will give a good account of herself in November.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON and Gen. JAMES M. ASHLEY will speak at SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Nov. 1. DELHI, Wednesday, Nov. 2. UNADILLA, Thursday, Nov. 3. NORWICH, Friday, Nov. 4.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN will speak next week in New-Hampshire, addressing meetings at AMHERST, Tuesday, Nov. 1. HAMPSHIRE, Wednesday, Nov. 2. PLYMOUTH, Thursday, Nov. 3. LACONIA, Friday, Nov. 4.

THE LAST VILLAINY.

The Democratic party is doomed to go out like a Chinese fire-work, to be followed not only by utter darkness and nothingness, but by an intolerably bad smell. It is not only dead, but it already stinks. In desperate attempts to prolong its existence it resorts to frauds, propels itself up with lies, attempts to obtain possession of the Government by villainies hitherto unknown in any political canvass, and failing in that, proposes by conspiracy and insurrection to involve the whole land in a new and bloody civil war. The latest development will be found in dispatches from Washington, published this morning. The McClellanites have, for days past, been in an unusually jubilant and confident state of mind. Gold has risen rapidly without visible cause; bets on the election have been offered freely; and all the signs of renewed confidence in a falling cause have been apparent and striking. It was clear that there was some influence at work known only to the favored few,—some new and stupendous fraud, it was conjectured, on which the conspirators relied to defeat the votes of honest men and to put themselves into power. Baffled hitherto in everything else; the preparations for insurrection discovered and guarded against; State elections lost by the unwavering loyalty of the people; measures taken everywhere to defeat a fraudulent home-vote; the Copperheads have now played their last card, which they hoped and believed would be a trump. It is a fitting end of all their schemes that the enemy in the rear should attempt to cheat the soldiers at the front out of their votes. The Government has the clue to this whole bad and base business—the theft of soldiers' letters and the substitution of McClellan for Union ballots; the forgery of soldiers' names; the voting for the overthrow of the Union in the names of those who had laid down their lives to preserve it—all the knaveries that the arts of theft and forgery could supply to make the vote of our brave men in the field seem to be that which it is not! No wonder the conspirators were jubilant! The plot is as ingenious as it is villainous, and had it not been detected in time might have worked infinite mischief. But it is discovered in good season, and its discovery is its defeat. Copper and gold will tumble to-day together.

BALLOTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

As some apprehension seems to exist as to the supply of Union ballots to the army, and fear is expressed that the duty has not been properly attended to by those to whom it belonged, we have taken some pains to ascertain the exact state of the facts. The appointment of agents, we understand, was left by Gov. SHERMAN to the State Committees of the two parties. His official aid and influence, however, has been given to send the ballots of his own party to the soldiers, while, that there might seem to be some appearance of fairness, he stated in his circular that he had "requested the Secretary of State to forward a set prepared by the friends of Mr. LINCOLN." Of course, he knew that the Secretary of State had nothing more to do with the matter than any other citizen, and if he undertook to send ballots at all must do so at his private expense. His object, in leaving the appointment of agents to the State Committees, was, clearly, to escape the responsibility of sending ballots to Union soldiers, that he might the more completely throw the weight of his official influence on the other side. The trick, when made known in the army, will not be likely to increase Gov. SHERMAN'S vote for reelection.

The plan adopted, however, by the Union State Committee, was to leave the appointment of agents to the County Committees, presuming that men who had some personal knowledge of the soldiers of different localities could better canvass their votes on local nominations, which it is desirable to secure, as well as on the Presidential ticket. Some of these agents have, doubtless, failed to look up small detachments and isolated posts in some instances, and this, together with the fact that

agents, carrying with them the Governor's sanction, and bearing the Governor's circular, in which he insinuates that a Union State officer had neglected his duty in the premises, has led to the apprehension suggested by letters from soldiers and others in the army, that the forwarding of Union ballots had been neglected. Wherever the omission has come to the knowledge of the State Committee, arrangements have at once been made to send ballots to the places neglected by the county agents, and further measures, we understand, are in progress to remedy any possible omission, so that as full a vote as is practicable may be secured from the soldiers in the field. They and their friends, therefore, may be assured that they will not be neglected, but that the ballot of their choice will be in their hands in good season.

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMEN.

The World asks us to transfer to THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC "MR. DAWSON'S (XXII. Dist.) gain of nearly 1,000." So we will—when he gains it. In the meantime we transfer to this column Mr. DAWSON'S loss of 902 on the Home Vote only, which less THE World calls a gain. Here are the official figures of the Democratic full vote in 1863, and the Home Vote in 1864:

Counties.	1863.	1864.
Fayette.....	3,791	3,533
Indiana.....	1,955	1,712
Westmoreland.....	5,981	5,180
Total.....	11,727	10,425

In 1863, DAWSON'S majority was 225; the vote for his competitor was 10,000; the vote (Home) for his competitor this year is 9,700—a falling off, in consequence of the absence of soldiers, of 219. DAWSON'S own vote now is 191 more than in 1863. Even by the fallacious system of THE World, which counts all losses on the other side as its own gains (as if the burning of one man's house would double the value of his neighbor's premises), DAWSON makes a relative gain of only 440. Where will the Soldier's vote put that? We are waiting to record that "gain of nearly one thousand," while THE World is growing over the probable defeat of Mr. DAWSON. For several days after the election our neighbor insisted that the Democrats had elected 15 of the 21 Congressmen. Of course he knew better, since THE TRIBUNE had published accurate returns showing the state of the case. The other day, however, THE World was satisfied with 13 Democrats to 11 Unionists; but that will not do—it must concede the defeat of its candidates in the Vth and XIVth Districts as a fixed fact; it must acknowledge the great probability that the same result will obtain in the XVth, XVIth and XXII. Districts, with a possibility of the same sort in the Xth and XIIIth. In short, THE World must be content to take about 7 or 8 instead of 15 members of Congress, and may possibly be obliged to put up with no more than five. Facts are stubborn things—almost as bad for the Democracy as Soldiers' votes.

MCCLELLAN AND COMPROMISE.

MR. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, who, our readers will perhaps remember, is the Copperhead candidate for the Vice-Presidency, having most imprudently come to this city, was drawn like a badger from the New-York Hotel the other night, and forced by fate and fatal friends to make a little speech, in which he said little, and made two little quotations from "Little Mac," which are worth a little attention, as we get but little from the little General, and of that little it therefore becomes us to make much. In the first place, we are told what we should not do, in the "Harrison Landing Letter," so called:

"Neither condemnation of property, nor political executions of persons, nor territorial organization of States, nor forcible abolition of Slavery, should be for one moment thought of."

This is carrying a principle, or a want of principle, to extremities. Not only are we not to do certain things, but we are "not to think of them." A public officer who commences with an absurd attempt to limit the public thought, has already declared his hostility to freedom of speech and of the press; for certainly we should not talk and write of that of which it is unlawful even to think. It is suspicious to find one who is no more than a candidate venturing to such a degree upon military arrogance. It has not been customary for candidates to tell voters what they may and what they may not "think." We shall, however, venture to "think" that "confiscation," and "executions," and "Territorial organizations" and "Abolition" are open questions under the Constitution. If the Copperhead candidate were asked his opinion of the said Constitution, he would perhaps say that he considered it a beautiful document. We think so too. The framers of that fundamental law not only ventured to "think" of treason, but to provide punishment for traitors. "The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason." That is what the Constitution says. What does General McClellan say? What does his orderly sergeant, PENDLETON, say? Why, that the punishment of treason is "not to be thought of." This punishment, in all civilized countries, is to execute the traitor and to confiscate his property. If a private in Gen. McClellan's army had, in a moment of madness occasioned by inordinate cups, laid the weight of his finger in anger upon the sacred person of his commander, the unhappy man would have been hurried to the drum-head, and from the drum-head to the halter; but criminals who, with premeditated malice, have smitten the body politic, and brought upon us a mortality which makes that of the widest pestilence insignificant, are to be left by paralyzed justice unscathed—nay, more, are to be coaxed and caressed into a submission to laws specially and ingeniously framed to flatter them into an acquiescence under protest, and a limited loyalty! For here, in Quotation No. 2, we have Gen. McClellan's panacea for all the evils which do so numerously beset us:

"The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a right of association and compromise. To restore it, a like right must prevail in the councils of the country and in the hearts of the people."

These words are hollow and meaningless, for just the reason that they are naked and loose generalizations to which nobody can say nay. The restoration of the Union implies peace, and agents, carrying with them the Governor's sanction, and bearing the Governor's circular, in which he insinuates that a Union State officer had neglected his duty in the premises, has led to the apprehension suggested by letters from soldiers and others in the army, that the forwarding of Union ballots had been neglected. Wherever the omission has come to the knowledge of the State Committee, arrangements have at once been made to send ballots to the places neglected by the county agents, and further measures, we understand, are in progress to remedy any possible omission, so that as full a vote as is practicable may be secured from the soldiers in the field. They and their friends, therefore, may be assured that they will not be neglected, but that the ballot of their choice will be in their hands in good season.

who supposes that we can have peace without reconciliation? Peace, however attained, is conciliation in a certain sense of the word. We would conciliate by proving to the Rebels that a further contest will be purposeless and unavailing. But the conciliation to which Copperhead speeches refer, is not an *action* but a *proffer* of terms. It is strange that Gen. McClellan and his eulogists, and the defenders of his impolicy, do not see that all their fine plans put us in the category of offending parties, and the Rebels in that of the injured. Why should we be so eager to wave the olive-branch? Why should we be forever admitting that we have done wrong, and promising to do so no more? How can such a course fail to make us contemptible in the eyes of Rebels—how, upon any rational grounds, can it be expected to moderate their frenzy, touch their consciences, or convince their understandings?—how can they fail to construe it into an admission that they have been in the right, and we in the wrong?

Mr. PENDLETON is all for "moderation," justice and conciliation." We wish that he had been good enough to explain his notion of these most convenient words. Is he for a "moderate" prosecution of the war? But how does he reconcile that with "justice"—with "justice" in its highest and severest sense, to the greatest criminals of the age—with "justice" to our gallant soldiers dead and living—with "justice" to the great central idea of the Republic? Is he a man for public station in times like these, who is fearful of activity, who shrinks from energy, who parleys with treason, who blandly smiles upon the assassins of the Commonwealth, and while the thunders of battle are reverberating, lips continually, morning and evening, "conciliation." Let the people answer at the polls!

The necessity for rigorously watching the registry lists in this city may be seen from the fact that a very large number of naturalizations are being made preparatory to the day of election. For the past three weeks the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas have been daily engaged in rushing through new voters, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. In the former Court, Germans, mainly, are being naturalized; in the Common Pleas the Irish predominate. It is estimated that by Saturday night no less than 15,000 new voters will be added to the electoral strength of the city. It must be our duty to see that these people are duly entitled to the franchise, before they are allowed to vote. Ward Committees, to you the great work of keeping down the Democratic vote of New-York within its honest limits is confided; to you, Union electors, belongs the duty of enrolling every voter known to be with us. There is no time to lose. Organize at once. The registrars sit on Tuesday and Wednesday next, not on Monday, as heretofore erroneously stated. See to it that we improve the brief time yet left us to the utmost.

CHARLES THAT HAVE ROBBED THEMSELVES.

"Robbing the cradle and the grave." JEFF. Davis has to do that. What shall be said of a people whose cradles rob themselves for soldiers for their armies, and of graves that give up their dead to fight for motherland and Freedom? What a scene was that in the War Office in Washington on Monday! Children crowding forward with offerings of Rebel standards snatched from Rebel hands on bloodiest fields of battle—fought for and won by those whom the law calls "infants," and the sisters and mothers call "the boys." A dishonorable peace to be made while a cradle in America rocks such warrior infancy as this! Pshaw! Oh, what an awakening for fools and knaves on this and on the other side of the Atlantic, when these cradles shall stop rocking and the infants get out and go to the field, for a purified Republic and for Democracy in America. But to the scene in the War Department:

A flag captured by private JEREMIAH PARKS, 9th New-York Cavalry, a youth not yet 15 years of age, and who has not yet been in service two months. The Secretary expressed the hope that before the war was terminated PARKS would win a Major-General's commission.

SWEENEY, who captured the flag, supposed to belong to the late Gen. RAMSEY'S headquarters, is not yet 18 years of age. His explanation to the Secretary of the capture was very amusing—"Me and another one of the boys," said he, "saw an ambulance, and ordered it to 'go on,' says I, 'What General?' Says the driver, 'Gen. RAMSEY.' Says I, 'That is the very man I am looking for.' So the other boy and myself took Gen. RAMSEY, the Secretary, and the ambulance, and had the horses," then SWEENEY explained that the boy and he on a grey jacket when he made the capture, and had thus misled the driver of Gen. RAMSEY'S ambulance. The Secretary said that he would like to see the "other boy," who SWEENEY stated was Corporal LYONS, 1st New-York Cavalry. Secretary STANTON then returned to these soldiers the thanks of the Department and of the Government for their gallantry in this great and brilliant battle, stating that each of them would be furnished with a medal in commemoration of their bravery.

If THE Richmond Sentinel is to be credited, Gen. HOOD'S army must be in a low enough condition of discipline. That paper says: "If all who ought to be at the front were there, SHERMAN would hardly be able to make his escape from Georgia." Desertions indicate discontent; and discontent is a disease more fatal to military bodies than fever, and quite as contagious.

Talking of fever, we notice that the blockade-runners have carried one very bad bargain to Charleston from Nassau and other infected ports. The pestilence is said to be upon the increase, especially "around the arsenal." We are sorry to learn that it especially affects the children, who are thus made the victims of parental sins and British cupidity. One is especially reminded by this intelligence of the relief which used to be sent from the North to the fever-stricken cities of the South. We wonder if bereaved Rebels ever think of it?—of the Northern doctors and nurses who lost their lives in Norfolk not many years ago?

The Unionists of the IVth Massachusetts Congressional District have honored the principle of renewing faithful representation, by nominating the Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER for election for his third term. He was one of the best members in the XXXVIIIth, as he is one of the best in the XXXVIIIth Congress—wise in finance, practical, quick, sagacious in all matters of business brought before his Committee, or before the House. His judgment was always respect-

Local Military Matters.

MILITARY PARADES AND INSPECTIONS.

The 13th Regiment, Col. J. B. WOODMAN, paraded yesterday afternoon with full ranks, and presented a very fine appearance. They were preceded by